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SATURDAY.

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SATURDAY.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

# Colonel Kennedy Is Right. No Well Bred Train Robber Would Murder a Woman

ROBBERS WAS N EVIDENCE

WHAT IT IS SAID A TRAINMAN WILL TESTIFY.

### BANDIT WAS FIXING REVOLVER

ALIBI PERJURERS WILL BE VIGOR-OUSLY PROSECUTED.

Superintendent Agee Declares No Money Will Be Spared to Break Down the Fictitious Testimony of Witnesses in Train Robbery Cases.

It is claimed that at the trial of the Leeds train robbers the state will present a witness, a trainman, who will swear positively that when the Landits were in possession of the engine and train he saw and recogment; that at the time a mask hung below his chin and he was busily engaged in examining a revolver, which, seemingly, would not work.

This witness, it is said, was a member of the crew of the train. When the train stopped, he went forward, midway of the train, and walked towards its head. As he approached the baggage car he noticed the figure of a man in a crouching position in the fitful glare of an engineer's torch, trying to manipulate the cylinder of a pistol. The weapon would not work and with an impatient movement the man drew down from his face to below his chin black mask and a moment later the weapon was repaired.

In the man, it is said, he recognized the familiar features of one of the members of the gang who has most bitterly denied that he was in the robbery and most strenuous ly declared he has an unimpeachable alibi. Being unarmed the train hand withdrew and a moment later the engine and baggage car whirled down the road and were

many winning cards the prosecution has up its legal sleeves. It is certainly a fact that vesterday they were in high feather.

has been much perturbed. The strain of uncertainty is telling on him, but to all outward appearances he is as careless to the opinion of the public as he was or the first day it was heralded to the world that he was following in the footsteps of his famous father. Since the Missouri Pacific robbery at Lee s he has visited the scene and the vicinity several times. During the absence of Chief Hayes and the detectives who claim to have such convincing evidence against him in Mansfield, Jesse it is said paid the now historic spot another visit and circulated freely among the residents in the vicinity, and endeavored to learn from them what they knew of the robbery and of the men connected with it. In several instances, it is said, he was persistent in his efforts to secure information, but what success he had is not known.

For two days he has not been at his cigar stand in the county court house. His friends say that he is busily engaged preparing for his trial which, unless the prosecution asks for a continuance, will be gin in the criminal court next Monday.

### MUST TELL THE TRUTH. Alibi Perjurers Will Be Prosecuted to

the Full Extent of the Law. Jack Kennedy's alibi makers will face

hoods when they go on the stand at Mans field on the 23rd, the date of his preliminary hearing for the Memphis train robbery G. W. Agee, superintendent of the South-

ern Express Company, who, with R. R. Hammond, general superintendent of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis railway, returned from Mansfield yesterday norning, and who is also a noted thieftaker, is emphatic on this point, and says that all the resources of his company and of the railroad will be called upon, if necessary, to make out a convincing case against the Macomb bandits.

"It is time," said he, "that the train robbery industry in Missouri should be stamped out. The state's reputation abroad being hurt, its growth is being retarded because of it, and the moral effect on the young of the state is bad. In stamping the seal of disapproval on the industry we propose to do our part. We have ample evilence to convict and send to the gallows or to the penitentiary every member of the gang who held up and robbed the Memphis train and we do not propose, if energy can do it, to permit justice to be cheated of her legitimate prey-

and if Jack Kennedy's friends appear in in Missouri have never had to be 'shown

"I want to say in a way that will admit of no misunderstanding that no money will be spared in convicting men who give false and perjured testimony in the case. They will be prosecuted as vigorously as we will prosecute Kennedy, Ryan and their accomplices.

'If three confessions, each obtained at different times, and evidence of an unimpeachable character that the men we have custody committed the robbery, cannot secure a conviction, then it is time for the law to be unbridled and the state given over to lawbreakers. The letters Kennedy City friends, and by which, I understand avail; neither will the testimony he relies on Texas friends to give in his behalf."

Naturally Mr. Agee is highely elated over the arrest of the men who were implicated in the Memphis holding the was a prime mover, of running down the gang. He says there

are a dozen witnesses who will swear that they saw Kennedy in the vicinity of Mans-field about the time of the robbery, Jan-uary 3, and that there is evidence that be-fore that time two unsuccessful attempts to hold up a train were made.

## ARE THE RIGHT MEN.

Whig Keshlear Swears "Jennings" and "Evans" Are Bill Ryan-Detectives Return.

"Whig" Keshlear, the oldtime detective who arrested Bill Ryan in Nashville for the Blue cut robbery, and for which he was sentenced to the penitentiary, a pardon being issued to him after serving over seven years, was also a returning Mansfield pil-

years, was also a returning Mansheld pligrim.

"I recognized Ryan as soon as I saw
him," said Mr. Keshlear to a reporter for
The Journal. "The recognition was mutual
and after awhile we got quite friendly and
talked over old times. He admits to being
4 years old, but he looks younger. His
hair is not red, as has been stated, but is
black, tinged with gray, and his face is
heavy seamed. He has evidently been in
many a tough scrimmage since Missouri
was his favorite stamping grounds. His
body is covered with sears and a finger,
evidently shot off, is missing from his left
hand. All of his disfigurements have been
received since he was discharged from the

nand. All of his disfigurements have been received since he was discharged from the penlientiary. Then he was a stalwart and free from blemishes."

"Del" Harbaugh, the detective, whose work on the Leeds holdup citse bids fair to eclipse the record he made in the Collins murder case, at Topeka, was also among the arrivals from Mansfield, and he lost no time in going before the grand jury.

lost no time in going before the grand jury.

"Bill Ryan and 'Jennings,' of the Macomb robbery, and 'Evans,' of the Leeds holdup, being the same person," said he, "we do not propose to lose a trick in the Leeds holdup. The identification is complete, and if the Wright county authorities should by any chance miss convicting, or should, in the event of conviction, impose a light sentence, we intend to be prepared to take a whack at him here."

The detective was closeted with the grand

whack at him here."

The detective was closeted with the grand jury for nearly an hour, and in that time he recounted the particulars of the Macomb robbery, the arrest of the gang, the complete identification of "Jennings" as Ryan, and of Jack Kennedy as "Wright," and of the further identification of Ryan as "Evans," the leader of the Leeds hold-up. New evidence in the latter case was also presented, among which was the fact that it was Hyan who directed the work at Leeds, and that it was he who entered the Pacific express car and exploded the dynamite.

dynamite.

In his efforts to have an indictment returned against Ryan, Harbaugh has the co-operation of Prosecutor Reed, who believes the evidence already secured is ample to convict all the accused.

The prosecutor, being busy in the trial of the Hamilton assault to murder case, could not devote much time to the grand jury, but it is believed he strongly advised immediate action.

## NO DANGER OF ESCAPE.

Kennedy, Ryan and Joe Shepard Under Henvy Guard in Springfield Jail.

SPRINGFIELD, MO., Jan. 13.-(Special.) The Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis rallroad is taking no chances on any possible escape of Kennedy, Bill Ryan and Joe An extra guard has been secured, who passes the prisoners under his eye at all times. There is not a movement that is not noted and nobody is admitted to see the prisoners except under the or-ders of Sheriff Bragshaw.

The jail at Springfield will be an exceedingly hard one to break out of. It has a taken in guarding the distinguished pris-

Kennedy persists in his statement that Kennedy persists in his statement that he will beat out the prosecution in this case as he has done in the past. He will have able counsel to defend him. He said to The Journal correspondent yesterday that ex-Congressman Blair would be on hand to conduct the case and that Attorney Kimbrell, of Kansas City, would also be retained. In conjunction with these, Thomas Delaney, probably the most noted criminal lawyer in Southwest Missouri, would be retained and that old stand-by, Jim Cole, would also be called upon to take a hand. counsel already," said Kennedy to

The Journal correspondent, "has testimony, sworn statements, from Elmer Byrum and Ben Nye, that they were forced to testify that I am the man named Wright. Mrs. Byrum, the wife of Elmer Byrum, has sworn that there was a man named Wright holdup, but that I am not the man.
Wright had black hair and a black
I tell you that I'll beat them out beard. I tell you that I'll beat them out and beat them out easy. Just watch me." Bill Ryan, or Jennings, has retained Attorneys Foley, of St. Louis, and Cronin, of Chicago, noted criminal counsel, to take care of him, and with them will probably be associated Tom Delaney, of Springfield. In the cases of Kennedy and Ryan, who will be indicted separately, changes of venue will be asked to Green county, of which Springfield is the county seat. The grand ours of Wright country will convene in Springfield is the county seat. The gra-jury of Wright county will convene jury of Wright county will convene March and the trials will take place so time in the early summer.

#### ROBBERS LIVED IN BARTON. Nye, Byrum and Shepard Have Many Relatives in the Vicinity of Lamar.

LAMAR, MO., Jan. 13 .- (Special.) Barton county is well represented by ex-residents in the Macomb, Wright county, train rob bery, which occurred January 3. Louis Nye was raised on a farm a few miles north of this city, going to Douglas county, a few miles south of Macomb, in the spring of 1885.

Young Byrum, Nye's son-in-law, lived with his parents near this city several years, prior to 1880.

Joe Shepard also lived north of town on a farm for several years.

All three of the above parties have relatives in this county, who are all law-abiding, honorable citizens. Nye was here visiting about one year ago, at which time he was employed in Kansas City. Louis Nye was raised on a farm a few

#### CONFESSOR LOWE RETURNS Might Never Have Made a Confession if He Had Not Thought His Pals

Had Dealt Unfairly. Sergeant M. J. Kennedy, of the Westpor police station, returned yesterday morning from Mansfield, having in charge W. W. Lowe, the Leeds train robber who had been taken to Mansfield for the purpose of identifying Dell Jennings, alias Evans, wh was suspected of having been implicated in the Missouri Pacific holdup near Kansa City on September 23.

As already told in The Journal, Lowe positively identified Jennings as Evans, the man who helped to plan the Leeds robber; man who helped to plan the Leeds robbery and who was supposed to have got away with the biggest part of the booty. At the same time Jennings was identified as Bill Ryan, the noted outlaw of the old James gang. Lowe says he met Evans at the home of Charles Polk both before and

James gang. Lowe says he met Evans at the home of Charles Polk both before and after the Leeds robbery. His story is corroborated by a Pinkerton operator who was shadowing Polk after he had been arrested. "sweated" and then released. The fact that the mysterious Evans, who now turns out to be none other than Bill Ryan, was seen at Polk's home after the robbery is what led to Polk's arrest the second time. Ryan's visit to his home convinced the police that Polk knew more about the holdup than he was willing to tell.

It has leaked out, too, that Lowe would probably never have made a confession concerning, the Leeds robbery if he had not suspected that Evans got away with all the booty. Evans dumped a lot of old vouchers into a gunnysack, and Lowe thought at the time that they were money. He evidently believed that his companions in crime had not dealt fairly with him and he then expressed a willingness to tell all he knew about the affair. Chief Haves feels highly elated over the arrest of the men who were implicated in the Memphis hold-

Hanks Claims the Reward.

The controvery over the \$500 reward offered by the Pinkertons for the arrest of Kennedy yesterday, on the return of Tom Hanks, the barber who was shaving the "quail hunter" when Officer James O'Malley took him into custody, from Manstield, has assumed a novel aspect. Hanks claims that when Kennedy learned of the reward for his arrest, he surrendered himself, and that it was his (Hanks) intention to take his prisoner to the county jall as soon as he had finished his tonsorial work. Because of this surrender he claims he is entitled to the reward, and that Newberry, who informed Officer O'Malley of Kennedy's presence in the shop, and the officer, also, are interlopers and are not entitled to the reward or any portion of it. In his contention Hanks will be sustained by Kennedy, who, it is said, is willing to make affidavit to the truth of Hanks' assertions insofar as they relate to his surrendering to him.

make affidavit to the truth of Hanks assertions insofar as they relate to his surrendering to him.

Just what procedure the Pinkertons will
take in settling the controversy has not
been determined, but Newberry and O'Malley, in view of the new complication, are
enjoying an armistice, and negotiations are
pending which may result in their agreeing
to divide the money, less 20 per cent, which
is to go into the treasury of the Police
Relief Association, as is always the case
when a member of the department earns
a reward.

### AN ALLEGED ASSAULT.

Mrs. Mary Heller Reported a Case to the Police, but Many Different Stories Were Told.

Mrs. Mary Heller, a domestic employed in he household of George Hook, at Thirtyseventh and Troost avenue, reported to the police yesterday that she was criminally assaulted by an unknown man about o'clock Thursday evening. Detectives Mc Anany and Winstead were detailed to investigate the case, and so many different stories were told them about the alleged assault that the police took very little stock Mrs. Heller is a widow and the mother of

three children. For several months she has been employed as a servant in the famwhile she was on her way home, she says she was halted by a man, who demanded her money. When informed that she had

her money. When informed that she had no purse, she says he took her by the arm and dragged her to a shed in the rear of a vacant house. He threatened to kill her if she sounded an alarm.

Mrs. Heller says she was so badly frightened that she did not get a very good description of her assailant, but she believes that he was a negro. When she got home she told her story to a neighbor, and he informed the police. The story that Mrs. Heller told the detectives who were detailed to investigate the case was thought by Inspector Haipin to be so improbable that little attention was paid to it.

At the Hook house it was stated last night that the affair had been exaggerated. Mrs. Heller could not be seen, and the family refused to give the details of the alleged assault.

#### DARES NOT COME BACK YET. Plunger Gillett Is Not Afraid of Big Creditors, but of the Little Ones.

ABILENE, KAS., Jan. 13 .- (Special.) C. H. Baumbaugh, brother of Mrs. G. G. Gillett, returned this morning from Chihuahua, Mexico, where he accompanied her making no attempt at concealment, but is says he will be back as soon as matters are quieted down and proposes to make it warm for some people who have circulated stories concerning his personal character. Mrs. Gillett is in Chihuahua only on a visit and will return in two or three weeks to fight the attachment suits brought against her personal property in Woodbine. She claims her residence here as always and also that the indebtedness charged is not due and has already been secured. It is probable that Gillett himself will be back by spring and did he not fear arrest by some of the smaller creditors he would probably return with his wife. The large commission houses will make him no trouble and some of them have indicated their desire to have him return and assist in disentangling the much-mixed affairs says he will be back as soon as matters

### A PIOUS DECEPTION.

Convention Hall Manager Hands Out Sheet Music and Starch to Disappointed Ticket Holders.

The Convention hall gift force has caught up with the country orders for gifts, and can now take things a little easier. 3,000 gifts still remain undistributed. People have not contented themselves with depending upon the newspaper lists, but have mailed or carried into the headquarters all their ticksts, with the request that those in charge "please look and see if any of our tickets won." Some of those who go our tickets won. Some of those who go to the headquarters with ten to twenty tickets in that way look so disappointed when informed that they drew nothing that the kind-hearted attendants have given them a piece of sheet music or three packages of starch out of the stacks on hand, well knowled that the head of the stacks. well knowing that much of it will never be called for. Even a little gift like that seems to make some of the ticket holders happy, although they acknowledge that they expected to get nothing less than Armour-Rose.

#### SAYS SHE WAS HELD UP. Annie Jackson Declares She Was Robbed of \$4 and a Silver

Watch Last Night. Annie Jackson, who lives at 1432 Flora avenue, reported to the police in No. 4 precinct last night that she was held up and robbed near Sixteenth and Brooklyn avenue about \$:30 o'clock last night while a short distance when she was halted by a negro who shoved a revolver in her face and demanded her money. She gave him her purse, which contained M in small change, and a silver watch. Mrs. Jackson was so badly frightened that she was unable to give the police a very good description of the robber.

#### ALBAUGH MADE RECEIVER. Will Succeed Bank Examiner Jobes in Control of the Cross

Bank. WASHINGTON, Jan. Comptroller of the Currency Dawes to-day appointed Morton Albaugh, of Kingman, as, as receiver of the Emporia, Kas, National bank, in place of Bank Examiner Jobes, who will resume his regular duties. Jobes, who will resume his regular duties.
Mr. Albaugh will take hold on February
15. Meantime, Mr. Jobes will continue.
Mr. Albaugh is a newspaper proprietor at
Kingman. He is also chairman of the
Republican state committee of Kansas and

### EX-CANADIANS TO MEET.

Will Form an Organization at the Midland Hotel Next Thursday Night.

All ex-Canadians are requested to mee ext Thursday evening at the Midland hotel for the purpose of forming an or-ganization and promoting good fellowship. A large number of the prominent citizens

PASSED AWAY IN WASHINGTON AT 10:40 LAST NIGHT.

SUDDEN CHANGE FOR WORSE

HE HAD BEEN MUCH BETTER AND DOCTORS WERE HOPEFUL.

Congressman Dingley Had Been Prominent in Public Life for Forty Years-Had Been in Congress Since 1881 - Was Once Governor of Maine.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.-Nelson Dingley, of Maine, leader of the Republican side on the floor of the house of representatives and representing the Second congressional district of Maine in that body, died here tonight at 10:30 o'clock of heart failure, resulting from extreme weakness due to pneumonia. He was unconscious during most of the day, and death came quietly without consciousness being regained There were present at the time: Mrs. Dingley, Miss Edith Dingley, Messrs F. N. and A. H. Dingley, sons of the deceased; James C. Howe, an intimate friend of the family: Dr. Deale, one of the physicians who has been attending him throughout his illness, and the two nurses.

To within a few hours before his death, the family firmly believed, as it has throughout his illness, that Mr. Dingley would recover, and it was only when it became apparent that he was dving that its members gathered at his bedside. While the past few days have given great hope of recovery, the progress of the disease had made the patient dangerously weak and had seriously affected his heart. Late last night and again this morning Mr. Dingley had a bad sinking spell, from which he slightly rallied. There were further evidences of heart failure as the day progressed, and the strongest stimulants were administered, but without effect. He failed perceptibly during the afternoon and, as night came, hope was abandoned.

Mrs. Dingley is very much prostrated by her husband's death, and is now under the care of physicians.

There were many heartfelt expressions of sympathy when it became known that the Maine congressman was dead. All during his illness, which he struggled against so vigorously, there have been constant inquiries at the hotel at which he resided as steel coop on the interior of the walls, the windows of the latter being heavily bound by steel bars. Jailer Bill Hooper is in charge and he has two deputies constanting at hand. The jail is a modern building in every respect and no charges will be supported by the properties of th the congressional contingent from Maine, and it was here that Mr. Dingley spent all of the past sixteen years of his life when his congressional duties called him to Washington. He occupied rooms on the second floor, and had with him his wife and daughter, the sons being here but little. Sergeant-at-Arms Russell, of the house of representatives, was notified of the death, which will be announced in both houses of congress to-morrow, and committees will be appointed to attend the funeral, after which adjournment for the day will be had. It is not yet decided whether there shall be a public funeral in the house of representatives. This will be left entirely to the wishes of the family. It is expected that interment will be had at Auburn, Me., where Mr. Dingley's father, who died not long ago, is buried back to December 29, when he complained nosed his case as one of grip, so common tient to keep to his room. The following Saturday, pneumonia developed in the left lung, complicated with great irregularity of the heart. Skillful treatment brough good results and on Thursday there were signs that the lung was beginning to clear The next day, however, the disease took an alarming turn and the two sons in Michigan were telegraphed for.

On that day Mr. Dingley had promised to deliver a lecture before the Brooklyn Museum of Art and Sciences on the topic Sources of Revenue for the Government. He had prepared an elaborate and careful. ly drawn up paper on this subject, but realizing his serious illness, he made arrange ment to have the occasion of the address postponed until the 20th of January In speaking of Mr. Dingley's death to-

night, Senator Hale said: "In the present condition of public affairs, Governor Dingley's death is a great na-

tional loss. On all questions relating to finance, to the revenues of the country and to adjustment of great fiscal questions, Mr. Dingley was above all others in authority. He had the confidence of his associates in the house, the confidence of the senate, the confidence of the president and the confidence of the entire country. Maine will especially lament him. Early and late be had devoted himself to the interests of the state, and without distinction of party, and her people believed in his fidelity, patriotism

Nelson Dingley, Jr., governor of Maine 1874-75, and member of congress from the Second congressional district of Maine since Grandfather Lambert's farm house on the banks of the Androscoggin river, February 15, 1832, son of Nelson and Jane (Lambert) Dingley. The year following his birth his parents moved to Parkman, Piscataquis county, where they lived on a farm for a short time, and then took charge of the short time, and then took charge of the village tayern, with which a store was connected. In ISS8 he family removed to Unity, Waldo county, and thence, in ISS4, to Anburn, Androscoggin county. At 17 he taugnt a winter school in the town of China, fourteen miles from home, and continued to teach winters while fitting for college. In ISS0, at the age of 18, he entered Waterville (Maine) academy, of which the well known Professor J. H. Hanson was principal, and there completed his preparation for college. Entering Waterville college (now Colby university) in ISS1, he remained there a year and a half and then became a student at Dartmouth college, from which institution he was graduated in ISS5, with high rank as a scholar, debater and writer.

After leaving college Mr. Dingley studied

1855, with high rank as a scholar, debater and writer.

After leaving college Mr. Dingley studied law in 1855-56 with Merrill & Fessenden, in Auburn, to which city his parents had removed while he was in college, and in the latter year he was admitted to the bar. Instead of entering upon the practice of law he decided to become a journalist, for which profession he always manifested a decided taste. In September, 1856, he purchased the Lewiston Journal, of which he had been practically the editor while studying law and to which, in 1851, he added a daily edition. The paper rapidly increased in circulation and influence under nis management.

His first vote was cast in 1854 for Hon.

NELSON DINGLEY.

Floor Leader of the Republicans in the House, and One of the Most Prominent American Statesmen.

was one of the sub-committee of five who drafted the platform.

He actively participated in the presidential campaign of 18.76 and in the state conventions of 18.77, 18.78 and 18.79. In 18.79.80 he was chairman of the Republican convention executive committee. In 1881 Mr. Dingley was nominated by the Republicans of the Second congressional district of Maine to fill the vacancy in congress caused by the resignation of Hon. William P. Frye. He was elected by a majority of over 5.000, nearly twice as large as ever before given to any candidate in that district. He served on the committee on banking and currency and as a member of the select committee on alcoholic liquor traffic and during the session he presided several times over the house in committee of the whole. Mr. Dingley's first speech in congress was made April 18.1829 on "Protection to American Shill."

the whole on the bill to create a tariff commission.

Under a joint resolution introduced into the house by Mr. Dingley and passed August 7, 1852, he was appointed a member of a joint committee to investigate the condition and wants of American ship building and ship owning interests. The report of the committee, drawn up by Mr. Dingley and unanimously agreed to by the committee, was regarded as a very able and valuable document.

The committee reported a bill to remove certain burdens on American shipping, framed by Mr. Dingley, which passed the house, but there was not time to reconcile disagreeing amendments between the two

house, but there was not time to reconcile disagreeing amendments between the two houses before the Forty-seventh congress expired. While this bill was under consideration in the house, he made a speech on the "revival of American shipping," in reply to Congressman Cox, which placed him at once in the front rank of congressman case all gaves him a national requisition. In 1882 he was re-elected as a congress man-at-large for the Forty-eighth con man-at-large for the Forty-eighth con-gress. At the opening of congress in De-cember, 1884, Speaker Carlisle appointed him at the head of the Republican minor-ity on both the banking and currency com-mittee and the select committee on Amer-ican ship building and ship owning inter-

Mr. Dingley at once, reintroduced his

An the bureau and the second and seco gress by a majority of almost 14,000 votes. When he entered congress he was made a member of the committee on banking and currency, serving there eight years. At the beginning of his congressional career the country was disturbed on the question of the extension of charters of the National

Anson P. Morrill, the anti-slavery and temperance candidate for governor, a political combination from which arose the Republican party of Maine during the following winter. He threw himself into the Fromont campaign in 1856 with all the ardor of youth and ability of age.

In 1861, at the age of 28, he was elected representative from Auburn to the state legislature, in which body he at once took high rank, was re-elected in 1862 and chosen, speaker of the house at the session of 1863 and chosen, speaker of the house at the session of 1864 was unanimously to the state election of 1864 he was elected to the legislature session of 1864 was unanimously to the state election of 1864 he was cleated to the house a fourth time, and at the session of 1865 was again tendered to the house a fourth time, and at the session of 1865 was again tendered to the house a fourth time, and at the session of 1865 was again tendered to the house a fourth time, and at the session of 1865 was again tendered to the house a fourth time, and at the session of 1865 was again tendered to the house a fourth time, and at the session of 1865 was again tendered to the house a fourth time, and at the session of 1865 was again tendered to the house a fourth time, and at the session of 1865 and 1873. In 1873, Mr. Dingley was nominated as the Republican andidate for governor of Maine by a vote of two to one against two popular opponents, and was cleated by over 11,000 majority. In 1874, he was one of the sub-committee of five whose successor has a great deal of agitation in favor of subdiding American mails. In the Fifty-first congress and was one of the sub-committee of five whose successor has a great deal of agitation in favor of subdiding American mails, In the Fifty-first congress and was one of the sub-committee of five whose successor has a great deal of agitation in favor of subdiding American mails, In the Fifty-first congress and was one of the sub-committee of five whose succeed to power Speaker Crisp felt that the appear of the subdivis

Mr. Dingley's father was a trader not particularly well-to-do, and the boy bent to work at an early age. His steadiness of purpose came from his old Puritan stock but his intellectual ability came from his mother, a woman educated far beyond her station or the average of cultivation in those days.

Sne was a school teacher and brought all the discipline and knowledge of her mind to bear upon the training of her son, and he found her influence one of the greatest factors in his success. Hence, it was quite natural when, in 1856, he found an opportunity to secure the ownership of the Lewiston Journal, then a weekly paper, that he seized it at once and forthwith began to build up a business that has been wonderfully successful.

"My paper" he would say with pride derfully successful.

"My paper," he would say with pride,
"has a larger circulation than any other
paper in the state of Mame. I would rather
write for it than do any other kind of

He added a daily edition in 1861. When William P. Frye was elevated to the senate, Mr. Dingley was sent to con-gress. That was in 1851. Immediately the young statesman found that the seed which he had been sowing for so many years was in congenial soil. All that he had gathered

in congenial soil. All that he had gardered of tariff knowledge, financial facts and the-ories and of systems of government had prepared him for forging at once into congressional circles.

For the ordinary manipulations of politics Mr. Dingley had no use whatever. He paid no attention to primaries or delegates. Every two years his people renominated him by acclamation in a solid Republican district, where nomination is equivalent to election. Mr. Dingley devoted his time to acquiring experience and knowledge, which made him more and more valuable.

Mr. Dingley at once, reintroduced his shipping bill, which was passed by the house and sent to the senate. The latter body amended it by adding a provision for the encouragement of American postal steamship lines, but subsequently the differences were adjusted in conference and the bill was approved by the president on June 24, 1884. Mr. Dingley reported from the shipping committee his bill to constitute a bureau of navigation in the treasury department and later in the month it was passed in the house under a suspension of the rules. Sobsequently the senate on of the rules. Sobsequently the senate concurred and the bureau was organized.

Mr. Dingley was not an orator. He lacked the physical presence, the development of throat and chest, and quality of voice which make men orators. None the less, all the members listened when he arose to speak. He had a wonderfully lucid way of asserting facts, going at once to the heart of every contested point. He also had a remarkable faculty of presenting an argument. His mind was logical to the highest degree. Had he followed the law and been promoted to the bench, he would have made a famous judge, for his mental height enabled him to see through any litigated question with great clearness, and his decisions would have been eminently sound and fair.

In June, 1886, Mr. Dingley was re-elected

Hotel Victoria offers superior accommoda-tions, Rates, \$2 and \$2.50. O. B. Stanton, prop.

# BEEF PRAISED

GENERAL WOOD SAYS THE QUALITY WAS FIRST CLASS.

CAUSE FOR COMPLAINT

AMOUNTED TO ANYTHING."

HE USED THE BEEF HIMSELF

NO OTHER CAMPAIGN WITH SO LIT-TLE LOSS OF LIFE.

Major Ruthers Also Testifies That the Reef Fornished the Army Was Good - Governor Roosevelt Says Canned Roast Beef Was Practically Worthless.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.-In the excitenent created by the Miles-Eagan controversy the pending issue before the war investigating commission, the quality of the army beef, was well nigh lost sight of to-day. There were, however, two piquant additions to the part of the proceedings, one consisting of the testimony of General Wood to the effect that no one who amounted to anything had made any complaint as to the rations, and the other from Theodore Roosevelt, making a very severe

omplaint regarding the beef. Brigadier General Leonard Wood was the star witness before the commission to-day. His testimony bore on general conditions in the island and he opened with the general statement that never in the history of any country had there been so successful a campaign with so small loss of life. He praised the quality of the much talked of beef furnished the army and said that except for some cans that were tainted and consequently promptly thrown away, the beef was of a good quality. He himself had used the meat, both in the war and in

his own family. Asked as to the congested state of affairs at Tampa prior to the embarkation of the Shafter expedition, he said there was no cause for complaint. The expedition had acted on urgent orders to embark hastily, had loaded on a long, narrow wharf, and there was, of course, considerable congestion and complaining and swearing, but the same conditions would have been encountered anywhere. The campaign, he thought, should be judged only by what the United States forces did. General Wood said there was no complaint made of conditions during the campaign "from anybody who amountey to anything"; certainly none from the old soldiers. He said that originally the army was supplied with enough medical officers, but people lost sight of the fact that the medical officers are also susceptible to malaria, and for awhile the number was de-

plaint. The army of Cuba now, he said, s plentifully supplied with doctors. "Perhaps," suggested Captain Howell, "it was well that the men did not take any too much medicine?"

ficient, but there was no cause for com-

"I have always made it a practice," replied General Wood, who was formerly an army surgeon, "not to take any myself." General Wood said that, in all of his service, he had been absolutely supported by his superior officers.

General Wood thought every man in his command, if necessary to the government, would volunteer his services again.

No amount of preparation in addition to that which had been made, he said, would have brough' about any difference in the amount of sickness among the army of invasion The difficulties, he said, in getting food

to the army were almost insurmountable, and the occasion of shortage was very readily accounted for. The roads were almost imparsable. None of the men should now have any disagreeable or dreadful recollections of the war, save such as would result from any hard service which always goes with a war.

The success of the Cuban campaign, said General Wood, was simply phenomenal. The campaign was very rapid and, perhaps, the extraordinary success was due in a large measure to this fact. The Spanlards, he explained, were whipped so quickly every time that they were almost paralyzed and dazed. The loss of Santiago. where the United States forces captured over 23,000 men in all and a large amount of territory, was so complete and so rapidly effected that it brought about the surrender of the entire island. As to the war generally, he had seen far greater hardships in Indian campaigns in the West.

As to the beef, he had never noticed anything bad, and said the great trouble was the ignorance and superstition of the men. The average soldler, he asserted, does not regard matured meat with any favor. As to the refrigerated beef used during the campaign, he explained that it was gotten in tremendously hot weather, the beef was unloaded in good condition, was taken out of the refrigerators aboard at night, owing to the cold air then, was gotten ashore by daybreak; meantime there would be a shower, followed by the sun coming out in intense force, and by the time it reached the camp it would be about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. If eaten that night it would be all right. The United States forces at Santiago had unlimited rations. When the Spaniards left the city, it was full of food. The popular idea that Santiago was devoid of food, and the Spaniards surrendered because they were starving, he said, was

Major George W. Ruthers, commissary of subsistence, testified as to the condition of the beef furnished the army. He said the